That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders, which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the houſe, that they ſhould, by the next day noon, ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave could ever be more ready than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope's Eſſay.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work it in a faſhionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip*. *South.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

But if *apprix'd* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent
On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),
The diſappointed prowlers fall. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

He ſhall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but ſlowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'ſt thine ears, like tapſters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which will not eaſily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

APPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*approbatie*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker, b.* iv § 14.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shak. Henry* V.

APPRO'F. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shak. Meaſure for M.*

To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe; and I will endure no ſharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome to private ends. *Roſcommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriating*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean, and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the diocеſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocеſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the leaſt *approvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that ſhe purſu'd the worſe? *Davies.*

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could ſimply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in ſuch ſort *approved* his ſkill, that he ſeemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the ſcience he was ſkilful in. *Hooker, b.* ii.

In religion,
What damned errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

I'm ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Reſer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will

never end; and this will *approve* itſelf to be wiſdom at the laſt, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſitions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, violently abſorbing the radical moiſture, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To APRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſunſhine. *Dict.*

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary ſorts of this fruit cultivated in Engliſh gardens are, 1. The maſculine *apricock*. 2. The orange *apricock*. 3. The Algier *apricock*. 4. The Roman *apricock*. 5. The Turkey *apricock*. 6. The tranſparent *apricock*. 7. The Breda *apricock*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricock*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum ſtocks, and will readily take upon almoſt any ſort of plum, provided the ſtock be free and thriving. *Millar.*

APRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

APRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?——
——Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shak. H.* VI.

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?——
Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

In both theſe figures the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ. *Addiſon on Medals.*

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touchhole of a great gun.

APRON *of a gooſe*. The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

APRON-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.